Weekly paper, \$2 a year-Semi-Weekly, \$4 a year,

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 25, 1849. CANDIDATES.

We are requested to announce DANIEL MOWRER of Henry county, as a candidate for Treasurer of State. TWe are requested to a nounce C. B. BENTLEY, of Wayne county, a- a candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives.

State Orphan Asylum.

a State Orphan Asylum, to be located at that point, and a public meeting has already appointed a com-ittee to prepare the neces-ary statistics on the subject. With all proper deference to our neighbors at the Capital, we must be allowed to say that they eem in too much of a hurry, and that a from another quarter. The Deaf and Dumb, Insane, and Bind Asylums have just been established there, and that, it seems to us, should suffice for the present; to say nothing of the doubtful expediency of the State becoming the stepmother of all the orphan children of Indiana, We say " all," for if the State adopts one orphan, it should adopt every one, or ; av an equivalent for its support and education. It occors to us, at a first glance, that this is a new proposition. for we do not remember any State Orphan Asylums-those, we mean, exclusively under State control. New York, Boston, Baltmore, Phi'adelphra, &c . have their city or enunty Asylom-supported by municipal or individual charity-but

if there are State Asylums, we should be glad to know it. The State has already done well in matters of charity, and the people should be allowed a little breathing spell before new taxes are levied. We want to see how the three Asylums already established get along, how they are managed, and what they cost, before we can lend our aid to this orphan speculation The citizens of Indianapolis may rely upon it that this thing won't work now; and our advice would be, that the citizens proceed at once, to raise means to build an Asylum for the orphans of Marion county, and let us of the "provinces" take care of ourselves, in the same quiet and unostentatious manner.

There is no use in " riding a free horse to death," and this should be remembered by our metropolitan friends. There is an abundance of wealth at Indianapolis to build an Asylum for that place; and every county, following the example of Marion, will soon be induced to " go and do likewise."
We hope that meeting will be again convened, and the programme so changed as to leave the poor State out of the serape."-Wabash Express, Oct. 17.

While we regret, we confess that we are not at all surprised at the objections thus raised by the Express. We hardly expected so much unfairness, however, from that paper, because we give the editor credit for some acuteness and judgment, if not for much benevolence of disposition. He suffers his zeal to mislead him in this matter. Who, for instance, has said any thing about locating the proposed Asylum at Indianapolis? Nobody. That would be matter for the Legislature to determine. We are accused of haste, too! Why did not the Express and its friends more first? The other objections of the Express are equally futile. It says if the State adopts any orphan, it should adopt all. We disagree with it. Indigent or destitute orphans, without property or natural protectors, are in fact paupers, and are only saved from our wretched alms-houses, by the kindness, or the selfishness of strangers who may be tection might be had for a tithe of the money. disposed to adopt them. To transfer them from poorhouses to one or more well-regulated State Asylums, would not ultimately increase the public burdens, while it might confer incalculable benefits upon the beneficiaries. It would be only changing the burden, and in fact lightening it by concentration. - In some way or other the State is bound to support many of these unfortunates, and all we ask is that the people should think about it, and decide as to the best way. As to the personal interest, we have none except such as grows out of an ordinary feeling of humanity. We have no children likely to need such relief, nor are we, at present, likely to have, so far as we know. Nor has the Rev. Mr. Myers, who moved first in this matter, any children of his own: he would like to have two or three, no doubt; but he would expect to take care of them himself, just as every other man expects and hopes to do. But he, as well as ourselves, believes that there are many children more unfortunate than those of the editor of the Express,children who have no legal protector but the State. and many of whom can only be saved from poverty, temptation and crime, by such institutions as we propose,-and in which they shall early be taught that primary law of honesty and virtue, to earn their bread

That no other State has a similar institution, is nothing to us. It is the very reason why we ought to have one, so as to set them a good example. But then the expense! Aye! here we have a manifestation of that unfortunate spirit by which our legislative councils, as well as our popular politicians have always been actuated or controlled. We may legislate for the benefit of the rich to all eternity, and nobody but some poor "demagogue" will remonstrate; but propose any thing for the benefit of the race, and the first cry that salutes your ear, will be, "O, the expense." But in this thing, we repeat, there will be no expense,-or if any, it will be of so trifling an amount, that no man will feel it. The plan, by the way, is not fully digested, but so far as we know, it is understood that the institution, if established, will be based upon the principle of the manual labor schools. The children would soon support themselves, under a system of judicious, well-directed in-

by the sweat of the brow.

As to city and town institutions: let the Express attempt one in Terre Haute, one of the wealthiest towns in the State, and see how it succeeds! Let it act on the advice it so freely gives to Indianapolis. and we shall see the product! We know what our "rich men" would say, most of them: they would tell you that they "paid taxes enough already," especially, a rate for the support of paupers, and they would refer you to the almshouse, if you had one. And any of our little towns, by the way, are very different things from those great cities mentioned by the Express, some of which contain a population almost equalling the total of our own State.

But enough, with the Express, at present. We turn with more grateful feelings to the following paragraph on the same subject, from the Goshen Demo-

"The Citizens of Indianapolis are making a movement for to have been brought to the notice of the Legislature. Such an in-titution would call down upon the head of its originator- many a poor man's dying blessing, and make many a widow's heart leap for joy. In counexion with this subject we suggest the propriety of establishing Institutes or work shops for the reformation of Juvenile offenders. Add these to our institutions for the In-ane, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and Indiana will stand in the front rank of philanthropy."

An Institution for the reformation of juvenile of fenders, suggested by the Democrat, is very much needed. We should have had something to say about it long ago, but we have postponed it, in order to bring it up in a discussion of a reform of our entire criminal system, previous to and during the session of the Constitutional Convention.

Look in at Talbett's Jewelry Store if you de sire to see a very rich and fresh assortment of valaable goods of various descriptions. See his advertisements for particulars. We chanced upon what we have long been anxious to get, a fountain pen. Of these he has excellent qualities, and several varieties, well worthy the attention of those who would write with ease and convenience. He has also some very beautiful Diamond ornaments, more massive and valuable than we are accustomed to see offered for sale here; and the prices appeared to us to be so low, that we could hardly believe our eyes and ears at the

same time. Give him a call. The Milwankie Sentinel estimates that 20,000 bushels of wheat were received there on that day-requiring seven hundred teams to draw them.

Annexation of Canada.

The Montreal Herald in an able article on the comparative advantages to Canada, of annexation with the United States on the one hard, and on the other of a Federal Union of the British Provinces, with independence both of Great Britain and the United States, pronounces the former to be the only probable remedy for the evils of its present condition. We quote the substance of the article, premising that the Montreal herald is one of the ablest and most influential of the Canada journals :

If we should establish a federation to-morrow, in order to find some business for the General Government to do, in order to prevent such an institution from becoming as useless a mockery as that of the Governor-Generalship, under our present system, we should have to obtain from Great Britain the right to treat with independent nations as an independent State. The cost of maintaining the army and navy would be necessarily thrown upon us, as a consequence; for it would be absurd to suppose that we could be permitted to quarrel on our own account, and that Great Britain would bear the brunt of the

We say, then, that a Federal Union and Independence are inseparable, and we proceed to show, how much less advantageous that arrangement would be; than the Union with our Southern neighbors. The expenses of Government in case of a Federal Union would be divided into two parts, that which belongs to the cost of Local or State Government, and that which belongs to the Federal Government. In Canada, at present, we pay only the first set of expenses. Great Britain pays all those other charges, which in the United States are borne by the Federal Government, and would have to be horne by the Federal Government in case of a Union of the Provinces. By a Federal Union, therefore, we save nothing of sources of expense, which we should incur by annexation: it is easy to show that these expenses would be vastly greater in the former case than in the lat-We have two millions of people in British North America. Joined to the U.S. we should form a nation of about 24,000,000. But the two millions in order to the maintenance of a thorough system of diplomatic relations abroad, would require as many Ambassadors and Consuls, as would be necessary for the 22. The two millions would have to go to all the cost of paying for a President, instead of paying an eleventh part of the cost of one such functionary for the 22. The two millions must keep up a great variety of other civil establishments, in the same way and out of their own resources, instead of shar-

ing the burden with ten times their own number. Lastly, the army and navy must either be manifestly useless, or it must be equally powerful with that army and navy, with which it would probably have to contend in case of war. The nation with which the North American Union would have to dread collision, would clearly be the United States; therefore our army would either be utterly incapable of affording us protection, or it must be as numerous as theirs. Two millions of population, then, must go to the same expense as twenty millions; or else waste all the outlay in useless form, whereas by a union with the twenty millions, which would diminish the necessary cost of the present military establishments maintained by the larger population, the same pro-

So far, then, it is evident, that the items of increased expense rendered necessary by a change, would be incalculably greater in the case of a Federal Union, than in that of Annexation. Le us see what would be the advantages. The great advantages to be looked for in either case, arise from enlarged markets for our produce-an increased field for our future industrial enterprises. Now a Fede- that body. ral Union with the British Provinces would add, if they were all customers only, five hundred thousand people to our commercial system. Of our two staples, lumber and breadstuffs, these five hundred thousand people would require nothing but breadstuffs. But annexation to the United States would add twenty millions to our commercial system; would give us markets wherever railroad, canal, sea-going ship, or pack-horse could transport our present produce, and would open the same vast regions to our manufactures, protected from foreign competition by a high differential tariff. Instead of taking our breadstuffs only, this immense population would, every year, require more and more of the produce of our forests, while the funds which came here in return would accumulate till they grew into capital, and were reinvested in the manufacture of fresh sources of profit. Finally, the Federal Union would give no privileges to our Canadian vessels-steamers or otherwise-which they do not now possess; and annexation would give free entry to our craft in every water of the Continent.

The contrast is succinctly stated, but we think it is sufficiently striking to induce any one who reflects upon it to give up the Federal Union, and cleave to the larger, and better measure.

The Montreal Gazette propounds the scheme for cutting Canada into three States for annexation to

1. The State of Canada West, to include the whole of Upper Canada down to the foot of Lake Ontario. The population of this would be exclusively English, with the exception of some fifty or sixty thousand French, scattered over it or settled near 2. The State of Canada East, to include the dis-

tion of some of the southern townships. The population of this would be almost exclusively French, with the exception of Quebec, where the Irish laboring classes are pretty numerous, but go with the French-the mercantile classes having no political influence, and indeed being quite apathetic. 3. The State of Central Canada, to consist of the

tricts of Quebec and Three Rivers, with the excep-

Ottawa District, and of that portion of Upper Canada which lies between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, of the District of Montreal and of that of St. Francis, leaving to Canada East the bordering parishes of purely French character, and taking on the south, the townships of British law and settlement.

MONTHEAL, October 10 .- A declaration in favor of annexation to the United States has been drawn signatures of 300 of our first merchants, land-holders, and professional men, including two members of Parliament and two of the Queen's Council.

The Louisville Journal brags over the appointment of Major Gaines of Ky., to supercede Lane as Governor of Oregon, as evidence of the disposition of the Taylor Regency, to reward the heroes of the Mexican war. The Journal is certainly joking at the expense of the regency, for the New Albany Ledger had just reminded it of the fact, that Lincoln, who was offered the place before Gaines got it, "was one of the 'fourteen' who in Congress voted against the establishment of an Asylum for the benefit of destitute granting supplies of men and money to the American orphate children. It is a noble charity and ought long since army in Mexico. Yet at the very hour when Lincoln was giving this vote, Lane, almost fainting from the loss of blood received from a Mexican ball, was on the field of Buena Vista inspiring our gallant troops to victory." And as to Gaines's heroism, the Journal had, or now has, the following reminder from the Ohio Statesman:

"Major Gaines would make a good successor of the brave Lane, who fought and bled for his country, and gained for himself a reputation second to none in the army. Gaines is the hero of Encarnacion, who surrendered to the Mexicans without striking a blow, and was defeated in a Taylor district for Congress. Send him to Oregon to get rid of him, and let the brave Lane return, for he dared to be a patriot, and what is equally bad, he dared defend the brave volunteers of Indiana from unjust censure. Bring him back, for he has no business to peril his life in the snows of the Rocky Mountains in his winter trip across it, to serve the Pioneers of that far off region from massacre by

the Indians!" We were the first journalist in the country to nominate Gen. Taylor, and to advocate his election. We supported him all through, and will continue to do

Bo. - N. York Herald. And we were "the first journalist in the country to" appose Taylor's nomination, and wrote the first paragraph against him, before a good many others had their minds made up. We have never had cause to regret our opposition; but the Herald, as well as some other papers, are ashamed of their folly, and can only get out of the scrape by blaming Taylor's Pacific Railroad Convention.

ST. Louis, Missouri,

October 16, 1849. tails of our proceedings up to this evening. The larly put into the post office in this city in good sea-Convention is a mighty gathering of the people and son, and that the irregularity is wholly in the postone spirit, that of constructing a Railway from the offices, and not in us. But we are tired of complaintheir representatives, and all seem to be animated by Atlantic to the Pacific. No one seems to doubt the ing: we have got accustomed to the reception of the success of this great national enterprise. I confess Columbus. Ohio, the Madison, and the Cincinnati that the spirit, feeling and confidence, far exceed any daily papers, every two or three days, instead of thing of the kind I have ever witnessed. Col. Benton every day; and we should still consider ourselves famade an able and interesting speech to-day, which was received with repeated bursts of applause. He vored, under the circumstances, to get them even read a letter from Col. Fremont, in which the Colonel once a week. The General Government affairs, at speaks in most satisfactory terms of a route for a home and abroad, are in a beautiful fix, indeed. railway recently explored by him, across the Rocky NEAR BALTIMORE, WARREN Co., IA., Oct. 16, 1849. Mountains to the Bay of San Francisco, with a lat-Mountains to the Bay of San Francisco, with a lat-teral branch on the west side of the mountains to Or- me in any regular time whatever. Within the last three egon. Col. Bonton spoke with the greatest confidence months, it is often three weeks from the time it is pubof the construction of the work by the Government at an early day. The question of the point for the commencement of the road will probably not be brought distinctly before the Convention, as it is for the direction on the envelop is always correct. Therefeared that it might produce bad results at this time. mail them in time. Still, it is evident to us all, that the main line must commence at St. Louis, and that branch lines will in- newly appointed postmasters on the line, it is high time tersect it from the northeast and southeast, at the mouth of the Kanzas or Platte river, continuing the discharge of their duties, and if not qualified, they should mouth of the Kanzas or Platte river, continuing the main line to the Pacific. On the east of the Mississippi there will of course be many branches to be

constructed by individual or company enterprise. We have suspended over our heads a large map on which all the leading lines and connecting branches mails. between the Atlantic and Pacific are distinctly marked. I confess that I felt highly gratified to see the position of Indianapolis on the great line, east from St. Louis to the eastern Adantic cities, and especially so to find the line of railway with which I am Jacksonian. connected, from Indianapolis to the Ohio line, as a part of the Pittsburgh line, marked upon it as the leading line from St. Louis to Philadelph a, with the connecting links from Sandusky and Cleveland. Our position at Indianapolis places us upon the great line, the result of which will be to give to our city as well we could not have anticipated a few years ago. The many who seem to desire to be heard on the great ville Whig. questions before the Convention, but you will see all

O. H. SMITH. We have the following particulars from the Cincinnati Gazette. The number of delegates is about

1,000, from sixteen States Senator Douglass (of Illinois) was appointed the phi Times. President, but resigned on the third day, in consequence of some offensive allusions to his opinions as expressed at a mass meeting. Mr. Henry S. Gyer, (Vice President) of Mississippi, was then installed own defence. Mr. President Gyer next resigned, but reason that they are the best printers that have ever

for what cause we know not. The committee on resolutions recommended that Weekly Times. Congress make immediate provision for building a great trunk road to the Pacific in California, from

That a grand trunk Railroad connection be constructed, with branches to St. Louis, Memphis and Chicago; and that a committee of fifty be sent to the

and from it we infer that no recommendation as to cago, St. Louis, and Memphis.

re-assemble in Philadelphia the first Monday in April ville; and the last route suggested is to connect the

"TAR AND FEATHERS."-The White River Standard, on the 18th inst., renews his " condemnation " of our strictures upon Taylor's " molives" in removing Gen. Lane. He says we "take it for granted," that Taylor's motives were those of personal revenge. We referred him, on whig authority, to Taylor's declaration at Madison, when on his way to Washington, "that his first act as President, by G-d, should him d-d unfairly," &c., together with the admission of the Louisville Journal and other whig prints, that the removal was occasioned, and justly so, by the personal hostility which Taylor entertained towards Lane. And what now does the Standard offer in disproof of all this ! Nothing : on the contrary, it admits and justifies it, in the following words:

"We care not what may have been uttered by the Editor of the Louisville Journal, in reference to " the motives " of the President in recalling Gen. Lane : we are satisfied, and the people are satisfied that it was due that Gen. Lane should evidenced by a most reckless cour-e of party servility and missepresentation of Gen. Taylor's "motives" The very to do this, he fled, and has not since been heard of. day be signified his determination to accept the appointmen he made a most bitter and denunciatory speech against Gen. Taylor, and when leaving the State he left behind him a communication filled with the most unwarrantable assertions supposed personal afficult."

Now here is a full confession and an attempted and Tilford are engraved." justification of Taylor's revengeful motives, notwithstanding the editor concludes by pulling the wool ed institutions must have been accessory to the fraud over his own eyes with the intent of blinding others. feiters to have circulated the amount said to be in cir-All this must be so manifest to impartial minds, that culation, which is estimated at one million of dollars. up, and in the short space of five hours received the | we think it would be a waste of time to prolong the |-N. A. Bulletin. argument. In view of the fact, that the editor of the Standard justifies Taylor in falsifying his pledged fending them, we may well apply his own words to done on this road. Soon, our friends on the line of himself, with emphasis, for they fit him as closely as a shoe can be made to fit a last:

"When the conductors of the press, resort to such means to bolster up and sustain their political creed, when they seek by misrepresentation of "acts" and "motives" poison the public mind-and infuse into the people a spirit of opposition to the principles and policy of the country, thus misleading the public mind we say they are without excuse, and should forfest all claims to their confidence and support."

and New York, at \$2 per year. It professes to be devoted to the interests of people in both hemispheres: being on the other side of the Atlantic what Albany .- N. Alb. Ledger, Oct. 15. Wilmer & Smith's Times is on this. "Its politics will be those of the United States, without respect to parties : its religion will be anti-sectarian." The numbers received by us are well filled with matter of interest both to the native and voluntary citizen, and if subsequent numbers are as unexceptionable the paper will be well worthy of patronage.

The democratic members elect from Hamilton in to quiet the disturbance. county, Ohio, (five Representatives and one Senator) have all received certificates of election to the Legislature, in spite of the whigs and their infamous apportionment law. This is right. It now remains to be seen whether the whigs in the Legislature of that State will re-enact the preposterous scenes of last winter, so disgraceful to the State and to themselves. It is to be hoped they will not, as it is useless.

The "Wabash Commercial," published at in consequence of the ill-health of the present pro- lantic. prietor, Enos M'Knutt, E-q.

in. The road will probably nett 8 or 10 per cent. twinkle of your eye? It's impossible!—Goshen annually when completed.—Michigan City News Dem.

The Mails.

We have only to say in reference to the following complaint, what we have said concerning others of a GENTLEMEN:-The papers will give you the de- similar nature: we know that our papers are regu-

lished before I receive it; and about every third one I luose entire. I suppose they must be taking the circuit of the globe. The fault is not yours I am well satisfied

Now all I have to say is, that if the fault is in the be made to give place to those who are.

The Covington paper is often two weeks reaching me, when the postoffice is only three miles distant, and the mail passing regular. Such conduct is highly reprehensible in agents charged with the transportation of the mails.

I remain, very respectfully, E. F. L.

Col. Ebenezer Dumont of Lawrenceburgh is a candidate for State Agent. He is well qualified for the place, and is a meritorious gentleman .- Rushville

We learn from the State Sentinel, that O. P. Morton, E-q., of this place, is a candidate for State Agent. As a Democrat will be elected, we know of no one we would rather see chosen, than Mr. Morton. He is a young man of fine talents, good legal acquireas to central Indiana, a pre-eminence ultimately that ments, and in every respect a gentleman. We hope he will be elected, and we know if he is, he will Convention may sit several days yet, as there are so beat Hughes all hollow in an Oyster supper. - Centre-

Gen. D. Revnolds, has been recommended, by correspondent of the State Sentinel, for State Agent. There can be no doubt as to Mr. Reynolds' qualification to discharge the duties of that station. We hope that he will be elected-for he is a man of sterling worth; and, we think, entitled to the office .- Del-

The Democratic Press, throughout the State, is i favor of electing Mesers, Chapmans & Spann, of the Sentinel, State Printers. We say, most emphatically, President, and Senator Douglass made a speech in his that we are in favor of their election; for the very been selected to do the printing for the State. - Delphi

Thank you, Sir!

some point on the Mississippi, with a branch to Ore- A State Printer is to be elected by our next Legisgon; and that all Eastern Lines tending towards the lature. Messrs Chapmans & Spann publishers of the West be considered parts of the same grand trunk, State Sentinel, are spoken of as candidates for the position. They will be pretty certain to obtain it, as To this portion of the resolutions, J. W. Thomp- there will be a majority of Democrats in that body, son (of Indiana) offered as an amendment the follow- and when they have the power they never fail to reward individuals for unscrupulous partisan service .-

RAILROADS. - The Wilmington and Manchester Memphis Convention, requesting the co-operation of (N. C.) Railroad, which is to be one hundred and sixty-two miles long, is under contract to the extent This resolution, as amended, passed unanimously, of one hundred and twenty-nine and a half miles. In Alabama, a new impetus has been given the particular route, will be made-but simply a railroad enterprises. The most important is that grand trunk road, so located as to render practicable connecting Mobile with the mouth of the Ohio river. a branch connection with the three rival cities-Chi- Next in importance is one starting on the Alabama river, at Montgomery, extending to North Alabama The Convention adjourned on the 18th at noon, to and terminating on the Tennessee river near Huntsnext, with a recommendation that the Memphis Con- Montgomery and West Point Railroad with the Coosa river at Gladsden, and thence to the Tennessee river at or near Gunter's landing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE WEST JERSEY PINES. -A wide-spread conflagration swept over the shore section of Burlington and Monmouth counties last week, destroying an immense quantity of timber. I broke out on Sunday morning the 23d ult .- being doubtless kindled by some incendiary, in a branberry meadow near Hampton Forge, and swept northeasterly through the forests for nearly a week, terminating not far from the sea-beach. The territory burnt be the removal of Lane, who had (he said) treated is over 20 miles long by a breadth averaging from 3 to 10 miles, widening gradually from the starting point. "Tranquility," and "Savage" swamps, "Celar," famous tracts of pine forest, were burnt over.

DREADFUL CALAMITY .- Rev. James Nichols, of Caroline county, Md., who has for a long time been laboring under an aberation of mind, on Tuesday last, shot dead Miss Juliet Nichols. It appears that she and several of the family were up stairs at the usual time of Mr. N. holding family prayer, when he summoned them to his room. Upon the unfortunate lady opening the door, Nichols levelled a gun at her be semoved, as he obtained the appointment as the seward of and shot her dead. He then, in his murderous insani-his bitter and active opposition to Gen. Taylor's election, ty, dragged her out of the house some distance to a og pen, and attempted to throw her into it. Failing

EXTENSIVE FRAUD.-The Commercial states that an extensive fraud has been practiced for sometime in reference to his official report of the battle of Buena Vis- past upon the public, by the circulation of a large ta, for the publication of matter which was obtained from amount of counterfeit one dollar bills on the "Northern the official report of Gen. Lane himself; which statement Bank of Kentucky." The detectors describe the said was published by the leading democratic papers, and circulated throughout the whole country. Any appointment made under such circumstances should be revoked, and we feel cattle, &c., a bust of Washington on the left end, as assured was revoked from " motives " other than those of a also Henry Clay; upon the right a female bust. In-

The Commercial intimates that some of the moneyas it would have been impossible for a set of counter-

The Locomotive for the New Albany and Salem Railroad was landed from the steamer Meteor on Satword that he would do justice to our slandered vol- urday; it is of the largest class, and is just such as unteers, while it condemns and abuses Lane for de- will be necessary for the heavy business that will be the road, may expect to hear the snort of the "fron Horse" as it winds along its route, creating life and vigor in every village, hamlet and farm-house in the neighborhood of the road .- N. Alb. Ledger, 15th.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- As the steamer Isaac Newton was receiving her passengers at Albany on Thursday evening, an elderly Quaker gentleman, Mr. Nathan O. Banks, from Putnam county, while attempting to pass from the wharf to the boat was crowded THE AMERICAN CITIZEN AND EMIGRANT ADVISER, off or atepped from the plank, and was swept out of with honor abroad, have been removed to make place Beaver, &c., they can muster but 17 in the Senate out sight in a moment by the tide. All efforts to rescue him proved in vain. His afflicted wife who but a moment before was leaning on his arm, returned from the boat a widow, without a single acquaintance in

St. Louis, Oct. 19 .- Col. Benton addressed an immense meeting last evening, on the subject of instruction to the Legislature. He refused to answer a question respectfully put relative to future action in Congress on the subject of Slavery.

Another large meeting, held in the Rotunda, passd resolutions strongly condemnatory of Benton. There was much disorder, and the police were called

A vessel has arrived at New London, from Davis's Straits, the Captain of which reports having heard from the natives that the ship of Sir John Franklin was in Prince Regent's Inlet, where she had remained four seasons or more, surrounded by ice. They also stated that the crew were alive and well. This intelligence confirms the English accounts.

Pope Pius IXth has issued a manifesto to the people of Rome, in which no allusion is made to Louis Napoleon nor the French nation. This omission is said Williamsport, Warren Co., Ia., is offered for sale, The document is of little interest this side the Atto have given umbrage to the President of France.

A PAINTERESS.-A lady is painting portraits UNION PLANK ROAD COMPANY .- This Company has Indianapolis. We don't think she can succeed, for ust declared a dividend of 7 per cent for 3 months, how can a man keep his face straight, and a pretty (the average time of receiving toll) on the stock paid woman staring at it, endeavoring to catch every

FOREIGN NEWS

STEAM SHIP NIAGARA. The attention of all Europe is directed to the North, to learn the issue of Prince Radiznal's visit to the Czar. The Sultan has countermanded his voyage to Smyrna and the Archipelago. The army of Ronelma is ordered to hold itself in readiness. There is no reason to doubt but the best accord prevails between the English and French Cabinets, and it is said that powerful English and French fleets have been ordered

into the Mediterranean, forthwith. Austrian politics are of subordinate interest. It is reported that the fortress of Comorn surrendered, thereby saving great effusion of blood.

In Prussia every thing remains quiet. France.-M. DeTocqueville has demanded an additional credit of 140,000 francs besides the sums already voted for the expenses of the Roman interven-

The suspension of the intercourse between the French Minister and the American Government caused much sensation in Paris, but a romor having gained ground that England had offered her mediation, the feeling subsided. M. Marrast, or M. Thiers, is expected to be seat to Washington in the place of

Gen. Lamourier's mission to Russia has proved a failure, and he is on his return without seeing the

It was reported at Vienna that Gorgey had been shot by Count Zickey, whose brother was executed by Gorgey's decree, at Cressel.

A communication from the Lords of the Admiralty states that hopes are entertained for the safety of Sir John Franklin. It is reported that his ship was beset by ice in Prince Regent's Inlet.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times assures its readers, on the best authority, that France and England have determined to act together in the difficulty between Russia and Turkey. They will take the part of the latter power. The decided attitude of the two governments will inform the Russian Emperor that his pretensions will not be tolerated with impunity. It is not believed that the affair will end in a war, for Russia will back out from the position she now takes.

THE DIPLOMATIC FLURRY .- The N. Y. Journal of body. Commerce, one of the earliest and most potent friends of Taylor, on the 10th inst. publishes a long and very army. He made hats for the others, but preferred for ably written communication, which, as the Journal himself a chapeau. says, reviews with much clearness and ability, the correspondence between Mr. Clayton, the American but was slain by Count Papenheim. He converted his Secretary of State, and M. Poussin, the French Minister, recently published, and comes to the conclusion Mr. Edmund, a baker, of Sterling, in Scotland, that the fault of the rupture rests with the former, showed such unparalleled bravery in the Swedish ner in which the complaints of the French Minister phus," that he was made a general. A maker of were treated by Mr. Clayton, was calculated to irri- bread might be supposed to know how to rise. tate rather than convince; that Mr. Clayton misap- ship-building. He learned the Russian Bear how to prehended or evaded the precise points which the manage a boat. were well taken, and are probably tenable, &c.

The concluding paragraphs of the article, which task at the lathe. He turned his mind however to other would make four or five columns in our paper, are as his reputation. follows, and the preceding facts and arguments ad- Louis XIV., of France, was one of the best watchvanced by the writer, demonstrate that these conclu- makers of his reign. He forgot the burdens of powsions are just and true: caped the flutterings of parasites, on the pinions of

"It has been said at the beginning of this paper, that Mr. Clayton had compromised the dignity of the government, and had left it in that state. If Mr. Poussin had really insulted the American government, it was the duty of Mr. Clayton to dismiss him at once, and not to refer his conduct to the French government. After the latter government had declined to reprove its minister, Mr. Clayton declares "This government is the guardian of its own honor," and proceeds to dismiss M. Poussin. He should have thought of that before! The remedy is now applied too late! When the conduct of Mr. Poussin was declared by Mr. Clayton to be insulting, and was thereupon referred to the French government, and not disapproved by them, the act of Mr. Poussin became the act of his government. Henceforth it is an affair between the principals, and the personal punishment of the agent is an insufficient redress. Yet Mr. Clayton, adopting the uncourageous course of taking vengeance upon Mr. Poussin, expresses to Mr. Toqueville sentiments of reiterated and elaborate conciliation and courtesy, as to the relations of the two governments! Mr. Clayton may possibly suppose that the imputations of Mr. Toqueville against the courtesy of the American part of the correspondence-Mr. Tocqueville's "recriminations," as he terms them-are paid off by the round scolding which he gives him in his letter of September 8; but the act done, and the attitude assumed by the French government, in sustaining Mr. Poussin in what the American government had declared they considered as in-

"It may be added also, that both the subjects of correspondence between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Poussin, lems with his awl. In later years, his critical awl still stand open and unsettled. Mr. Clayton never pierced the souls of many luckless scribblers. replied to Mr. Poussin's letter of April 18, on the subject of Mr. Port's claim. He had rested the whole defence against that claim upon the ground of the claimant's fraud; and that ground, every candid mind ses on record. We give the language of the physiwill admit, is entirely swept away by Mr. Ponssin. cian who attended the case. - Vernon, Ia., Times. of the United States."

to ape after foreign governments in their appoint- but had in a measure recovered it before I got there. ments to office. It is customary for the sons of no- I found him suffering the most excrutiating pains in bles and princes soon to be appointed to station, and the back and legs-no use of his lower extremities knighted, with or without sense, and a high salary whatever, scarcely any pulse to be perceived, and in

eral wire-worker, J. J. Crittenden, as consul to Liv- walk about, and will probably entirely recover. erpool, in place of the gallant Gen. Armstrong, removed; the son of Rives, the prince of apostates, to a legation; the son of Harrison Gray Gtis, the prince of Hartford Conventionism, to a legation; the son of We see all over the country the most shameful re-John Davis, the King of Federalism, to a legation. ports of the Ohio elections, giving the Taylor whige Some of these young men are inexperienced, silk a victory. Nothing is more ridiculously false. The stocking and ruffled shirt gentry, sporting upon their real Taylor whigs are in a most shabby minority in fathers' money and heirs to millions. Worthy and both branches, after giving them every thing that in experienced democrats, who represented our country any probability will vote with them, such as Blake, for them. There were many honorable whigs in our of 36 members, and some 28 or 29 in the House out country of fine talents, but in moderate circumstances, of 72, the number of members of that branch. not the sons of great men or Hartford Conventionists. So sensible are the whigs here, "the whigs of the that could have filled the places with as much honor. centre," of their total defeat as a whig party, both in But aristocracy must be kept alive by the Regency in the election of members of the Legislature and on the power .- Shelby Volunteer.

built in the following manner with a saving of ex- as a most conscientious and clever set of fellows, expense, wherever lumber is as plenty and as cheap as actly made for leaders of Taylorism, and the Journal in this city, and where planing can be done by ms- at one dash offers the whole whig party as a sacrifice, chinery. Take two inch plank, plane them on one if the free soilers will only forgive it for its sins, crimes, side, and tongue and groove them. Provide good falsehoods and scandal of the past year! Poor thing, sills, and erect the building by setting the planks up-right; and battening the joints with strips of half an especially to the whig Committee of Muskingum couninch stuff, the strips two inches wide. This forms ty, whose decent proclamation on "negro suffrage" the outside wall. Furr out on the inside with half &c., &c., is in our columns to day .- Ohio Statesman, inch stuff, and lath to that. The half inch furring 17th. gives sufficient room for the plastering to clinch, yet leaves the space too narrow for mice. For small onestory houses this is a very pretty mode of building, cheaper than by studs and clap-boards, and in many Van Rensselear family was entered at midnight, by respects, better. Several such houses have been built in this city, and give good satisfaction .- Burlington open and, the silver plates forcibly wrenched from

PREBLE. - The Bulletin states that it has a letter cruelly mutilating them to obtain the rings, &c. After which mentions that the U. S. Sloop-of-war Preble having completed their horrible work, they left the was spoken by the Ohio about the 10th of July, in vault, and notwithstanding the most unremitting long. 144 44 W., lat. 38 15 N. She had been out 60 search, no clue could be obtained, by the police, of days from China, and out of a complement of 150 them. A short time since one of their number, probmen, 44 were sick with a violent form of dysentery; ably apprehending danger, or conscience smitten, 16 had died on the passage, and 14 were not expected turned State's evidence, and exposed the names of his to live. Captain Stribling of the Ohio, ordered the associates in the crime but they got wind of it, and Preble to be taken to the Sandwich Islands.

Illustrious Mechanics.

Adam, the father of the human race, was a gardener. He had, however, a strange propensity for tasting unwholesome fruit, which produced very injurious effects, both upon himself and his off-pring.

Noah was a shipwright and a husbandman; he navigated the whole earth in his ark, and got "seas over" in his vineyard.

Solomon was an architect, a poet and a philosopher, is conduct, however was not always by line and rule, he trod the circle of dissipation, was erratic in his imaginations, and violated his own maxims. His conscience and strength of mind, however, reclaimed him, and his repentance is the most beautiful of the works

which he has left for the contemplation of his species. The Apostle Paul was a tent maker, and labored with his hands at his vocation, while he endeavored to infuse into the minds of his fellow men, the important truths of revelation. While he screened them with

earthly tabernacles from the weather, he held above their souls the wgis of divine protection. Matthew was a poor fisherman, he relinquished his numble calling for that of a missionary, and toiled asiduously to draw men from the fiery billows of perdi-

Quintus Cincinnatus was a ploughman, and was invoked to the government and dictatorship of Rome. His labors in the political field were as successful as those upon the soil.

Areaces was a private mechanic, and was called to

found the Parthian Empire. He built up a powerful nation, and crected for himself a mausoleum of fame, which is indestructible. Tamerlane the Conqueror of Asia, was also a me-

chanic; he rough hewed Bajazet, and carved his way to fortune and glory.

Massaniello, a Neapolitan fisherman, was raised to the command of fifty thousand men, and gave up fish lines for lines of bayonets, and river scenes for scenes of carnage.

John of Levden, in Germany, was a tailor, and rose to the dignity of king. He cut out for himself a bad piece of work, however, and afterwards came to a miserable end. His goose did not fly well.

Zeno, the famous Bishop of Constantia, who had the largest diocese in that country, was a weaver. He directed his attention to the habit both of soul and

Stephen Tudiner, a hatter in Upper Austria, was made general, and commanded sixty thousand of an

Walmer, a shoemaker, succeeded him in command. awl into a sword: "his last state was worse than the

quite as much as the latter. He shows that the man- wars under that "thunderbolt of war, Gustavus Adol-

Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, worked at French Minister wished to make; that those points | Charles II., of England, was a turner in ivory, nor could affairs of State divert him from his morning

er, in following the light footsteps of time, and es-

chronometers. William IV., of England was a sailor, and rose from the forecastle to the throne; he managed the ship of State with nautical address, and beat her a consid-

erable way up the harbor of Reform. Benjamin Franklin was a printer, philosopher and statesman. He drew lightning from Heaven, and left his name in large Caps upon the annals of his country. His spirit is among the ***

George Washington, Andrew Jackson and Wm Henry Harrison were farmers. From the pursuit of agriculture they went forth to pursue the enemies of their country, and from the fields of death gathered the "Golden Immortal."

Sir Richard Arkwright, who first conceived the idea of spinning cotton by means of machinery, passed the early years of his life in pursuing the humble occupation of a barber. His genius proved brighter than John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in

man. His pencil was a stick, and the ground his slate. From being the companion of cattle, he became the peer of learned men. James Furguson was in earlier years a shepherd, watched the stars at night like his predecessors of Chalden, and like them was led by his favorite planet to the contemplation of the goodness and magnifi-

Edinburg, was the son of a poor farmer in Largo,

Scotland. He was employed in the capacity of herds-

cence of the works of the Deity. sulting to them, not only remain unresented, but have after having served a number of years in a small William Gifford was bound out to a shoemaker, been met with the demonstrations of a fawning courstationery, he used to hammer out as smoothly as possible, small bit, of leather, on which he traced prob-

The following is one of the most singular ca-

When the subject is renewed, our government cannot | Case of Poisoning by the Bite of a Spider .keep its ground with success, nor concede it with dig- About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of October, nity. In regard to the affair of Commander Carpen- inst., I was called in haste to see Mr. Philip Lish, der, when that correspondence is re-opened, and Mr. living on the farm of Mr. James E. Wilson, about Clayton is made for the first time to understand the two miles from Vernon; the messenger stated that he case, how can he either stand still, or go forward, or had been bitten by a spider, and would probably die go backward, or go on either side of the impossible before I could get there. On my arrival, I learned position into which he has stumbled! Whatever from Mrs. Lish that her husband felt the bite of the opinion the unbiassed reader of the correspondence spider about 11 o'clock, caught it in his hand, and may form on other points, or about other persons, threw it out of the bed, and she got up and killed it. there can remain no doubt in his mind of Mr. Clay- She said the spider was large, and of a bluish color, tended to represent the genuine. The names of Scott | ton's total incapacity, in point of intelligence and tem- with red stripes on its back. On examination I found per, to conduct with propriety the diplomatic relations the bite to be immediately over the region of the heart. and the surface of the whole left side of the chest of a dark, livid appearance. He stated that immediate-How much the present administration seem inclined by after he felt the bite, he lost the use of his left arm, affixed. See how near Gen. Taylor comes to it?

He appoints his own son-in-law, Colonel Bliss, the that of a man in the collapsed stage of cholera; and prince of letter-writers, to be Inspector-General; the I expressed myself to Mr. Wilson that he would son of Henry Clay, the king of whiggery, to a con- probably die; but under a stimulant course of treatsulship; the son of the Prince of Taylorism and gen- ment he has so far recovered that he is now able to

> P. HILL. OHIO ELECTIONS-FALSE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS .-

still greater question of a new Constitution, that they are after a whole summer's abuse of the free soilers New Mode of Building .- A small house may be and the vilest language, now patting them on the back

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY AND ESCAPE OF THE VILLAINS. -In the Month of October, 1848, the vault of the some sacriligious wretches, the coffins were broken them. The ghouls then proceeded to rob the bodies MORTALITY ON BOARD THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR of every article of value, says the Knickerbocker.